



Press Release
7 July 2008

The Amedeo Prize 2008

The voters of the Amedeo Medical Literature Service have awarded the 2008 Amedeo Prize to the

Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium

for its article

"Genome-wide association study of 14,000 cases of seven common diseases and 3,000 shared controls."

published in *Nature* on June 6th, 2007 (447:661-78; [full-text article](#)).

The second winner is **Jennifer L. Baker**, from the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Center for Health and Society, Copenhagen, Denmark:

Childhood body-mass index and the risk of coronary heart disease in adulthood, published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* on December 6th, 2007 (357:2329-37; [full-text article](#)).

The third winner is **Kazutoshi Takahashi**, from the Department of Stem Cell Biology, Institute for Frontier Medical Sciences, Kyoto University, Japan:

Induction of pluripotent stem cells from adult human fibroblasts by defined factors, published in *Cell* on November 30th, 2007 (131:861-72; [full-text article](#)).

According to the [rules](#) of the Amedeo Prize, the prize money of 22,000 Euro will be divided as follows: 12,532 Euro for the winner of the Amedeo Prize 2008, 4,808 Euro for Dr. Baker, and 4,660 Euro for Dr. Takahashi.

The Medical Article of the Year 2008

Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium. Genome-wide association study of 14,000 cases of seven common diseases and 3,000 shared controls. Nature 2007; 447:661-78 – [Full-text article](#)



To determine the genetics behind some frequent medical conditions, the **Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium** analyzed 2,000 samples from each of seven diseases (type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, hypertension, bipolar disorder, rheumatoid arthritis and Crohn's disease). For each disease, the case populations were compared to 3,000 controls.

The study brought together 50 leading research groups and 200 scientists in the field of human genetics from dozens of UK institutions. Over two years, they analyzed almost 10 billion pieces of genetic information.

The study increased the number of genes known to play a role in the development of some of the most common diseases. Many of these genes that were found are in areas of the genome not previously thought to have been related to the diseases.

For more information, please check <http://www.wtccc.org.uk/info/070606.shtml>.

Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium

The primary purpose of the Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium (WTCCC) is to accelerate efforts to identify genome sequence variants influencing major causes of human morbidity and mortality, through implementation and analysis of large-scale genome-wide association studies.

For more information, please check <http://www.wtccc.org.uk>.

2nd Winner: Jennifer Baker

Baker JL, Olsen LW, Sorensen TI. **Childhood body-mass index and the risk of coronary heart disease in adulthood**, published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* on December 6th, 2007 (357:2329-37; [full-text article](#)).



Childhood obesity is rising at an alarming rate worldwide. Although there are concurrent negative health consequences, the long-term health consequences are not well understood. Therefore, using data on 276.835 Danish schoolchildren, we investigated if childhood body size, assessed by body mass index (BMI; weight in kilograms/height in meters squared), from 7 to 13 years of age was associated with coronary heart disease in adulthood. We found that as childhood BMI increased at each age from 7 to 13 years and for both boys and girls, the risk of heart disease in adulthood increased. The results showed that even a few extra kilograms in weight significantly increased the risk of heart disease. Our findings suggest that as more children are becoming heavier worldwide, greater numbers will be at risk of coronary heart disease in adulthood.

Institute of Preventive Medicine, Center for Health and Society

Located in the historic buildings of the former Copenhagen Community Hospital, the Institute of Preventive Medicine is part of the vibrant University of Copenhagen campus. Founded in 1962, its research mission initially focused on the determinants of psychiatric conditions. Since that time, it has expanded to include other topics of public health importance such as obesity, heart disease, cancer and general mortality. With a staff of more than 30 full-time researchers, several associated researchers and numerous international collaborators, the Institute is a dynamic epidemiological research environment.

For more information, please check <http://www.ipm.regionh.dk>

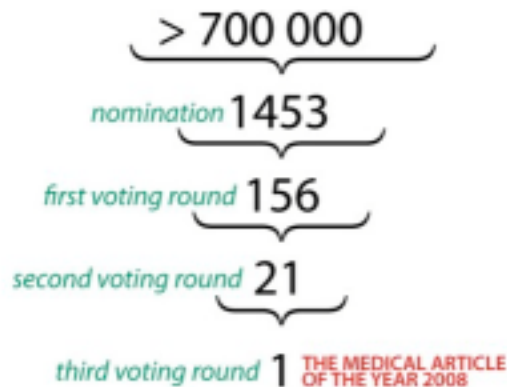


Amedeo Prize

The Amedeo Prize is for the first authors of the three most popular medical articles published during the previous year and listed in PubMed (see the [Rules](#)). Awarding the prize to first rather than authors is a deliberate choice aimed at motivating young researchers and clinicians.

The 2008 winners were selected by more than 1600 subscribers to the [Amedeo Medical Literature Service](#) in a four-step process that lasted 7 months:

1. The nomination of 1453 articles from hundreds of thousands of medical articles published in 2007 and listed in PubMed (December/January)
2. The first voting round (February/March) which promoted the 156 articles with the highest number of points to the second voting round
3. The second voting round (April) which selected the Top 21 articles for the third and final voting round
4. The final voting round in June.



Detailed results of the nomination phase and the three voting rounds are available at the Amedeo Prize Archive (www.amedeoprize.org/ap/archive.htm).

Prize Money

The prize money of 22,000 Euro was made available by private and institutional sponsors:



	Euro
Patricia Bourcillier*	5,000
Bernd Sebastian Kamps	3,000
Pfizer	5,000
Boehringer-Ingelheim	5,000
Torsten Hoof*	1,000
Giampaolo, Beatrice and Gabriele Caruso*	1,000
Josiane and Gérard Canu*	1,000
Jürgen Bufler*	1,000

* private contribution

Amedeo

Amedeo (www.amedeo.com) is a medical literature guide that provides its subscribers with [weekly reports](#) about new scientific publications. Due to the concise nature of the reports – interminable "Authors, Titles, Journals, Years of Publication, Volumes, Pages" – Amedeo subscribers are typically clinicians and researchers working at the frontline of medicine.

Amedeo is now in its 11th year. At the beginning of 2008, Amedeo covers 100 topics for more than 100,000 subscriptions and is among the [most popular medical websites](#). It is a free service due to unrestricted educational grants from numerous pharmaceutical companies. The men behind Amedeo are [Bernd Sebastian Kamps](#), his brother Stephan Kamps, and several dozen physicians (see "[The Amedeo Story](#)").

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